FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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[illegible] the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER [illegible] in advance; $4 50 if paid [illegible] year of subscription; or $5 00 [illegible] year has expired.

[illegible]MENTS inserted for sixty cents [illegible] the first, and thirty cents for each [illegible] Yearly advertisements [illegible] at reasonable rates. Ad[illegible] are requested to state the number of [illegible] or they will be continued till [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible] the Editors must be post-paid.

[illegible] COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]RRIS vs. DANIEL REYNOLDS.

[illegible] money lost upon a wager on [illegible] a public election, though neither [illegible] be a voter, is based upon an [illegible] being against public [illegible] therefore void.

[illegible] the Superior Court of Law [illegible] Fall Term, 1850, his [illegible] presiding.

[illegible] a bond for $100. The [illegible] was under a special plea, [illegible] given for an illegal con[illegible] money lost upon a bet [illegible] James K. Polk as President of the United States by the people [illegible] proved, that, pending the [illegible] plaintiff let him have a watch [illegible] which the defendant was to [illegible] $125, if James K. Polk was elected [illegible] the United States by the [illegible] Under this agreement the plaintiff [illegible] to the defendant the watch, [illegible] defendant delivered to the plaintiff [illegible] $125, with the above condition [illegible] therein. After the election [illegible] defendant made a payment of [illegible] counted the bond sued on, to [illegible] of the $125 bond. The [illegible] verdict for the plaintiff, [illegible] opinion of the Court upon [illegible] reserved. The Court being [illegible] with the plaintiff, he had judgment [illegible] defendant appealed.

[illegible] for the plaintiff.

[illegible] for the de[illegible]

[illegible] J. It is clear that this was [illegible] the result of the Presidential [illegible] the bet being lost, by [illegible] the parties [illegible] to secure the balance [illegible] It was not proven that [illegible] of them, were voters, [illegible] that fact can be [illegible] We are, therefore [illegible] neither were voters; [illegible] is presented, can a bond, [illegible] money lost upon a wager [illegible] Presidential election, [illegible] by persons who are [illegible] the action cannot be [illegible] of the parties is a vo[illegible] Hearne, 1 T. R. 56, Barns [illegible] son, 426. We think it [illegible] although neither of [illegible] put our opinion [illegible] that the wager is [illegible] and the Courts ought [illegible] by aiding in the [illegible] given to secure the [illegible]

[illegible] and State, are re[illegible] governments, and [illegible] the people, as "the [illegible] Everything, not merely [illegible] the very existence, [illegible] depends on the free [illegible] the elective fran[illegible] that whatever [illegible] way, tends to indu[illegible] against public policy.— [illegible] is evident. [illegible] clear, that the practice [illegible] has a direct tenden[illegible] influence. For, by the [illegible] a pecuniary in[illegible] altogether foreign, [illegible] its true purpose and de[illegible] them into temptation, [illegible] strong, according to the [illegible] wager, to exert every and [illegible] which to affect the result, [illegible] one side and weaken the [illegible] who has a wager depending, [illegible] instinct of interest, when [illegible] perversion of facts, the [illegible] treating and brib[illegible] gaining votes. The [illegible] himself. His rela[illegible] become excited and stim[illegible] for the *good of the* [illegible] the pecuniary interest [illegible] wager. Such a state [illegible] the public good.

[illegible] decision on this broad [illegible] that the parties to the [illegible] voters, has no bearing on [illegible] because the evil effects of [illegible] betting on elections, point[illegible] not at all depend on that [illegible] One who is not a voter, [illegible] as strongly as one who is [illegible] facts, circulate false[illegible] and bribe, and the infection [illegible] to his relatives and his [illegible]

[illegible] in the correctness of [illegible] the two cases above cited, [illegible] to say, that the ground [illegible] put is very narrow, [illegible] both, or one, of the parties [illegible] wager was illegal, because [illegible] interest, calculated [illegible] his duty; for, although [illegible] upon the candidate for [illegible] he intended to vote, [illegible] for this pecuniary in[illegible] have changed his vote; [illegible] he was not open to [illegible] not stand indifferent." [illegible] a single vote might have been changed, but for the fact that the door to conviction was shut by the wager, is certainly very narrow ground. It presented itself, however, in those two cases, and the Judges chose to rest on it, without deciding how it would be, if neither of the parties had been voters. No case is found, in which the question presented to us is decided; and we are at liberty to put our decision upon the broad ground, which we have assumed, as the result of principle and the "reason of the thing." This ground is so broad as to make it immaterial whether the parties are voters or not.

The case of *Barns* v. *Riker* aids our conclusion. There, the parties were both voters, but one had cast his vote; so, the reasoning in *Allen* v. *Hearne*, where the bet was laid before the poll was opened, did not apply to him. The other was, on the day the bet was made, fifty miles from his residence, where alone he was entitled to vote, and the polls would be closed at sunset on that day. The difference, in the opinion of the Judges, turned upon the possibility of his being able, in 1807, (before the age of railroads,) to ride the fifty miles in time to cast his vote; and to carry out the reasoning upon the further possibility, that, in thus riding, he might have concluded to change his vote, but for the pecuniary interest created by the wager.

The broad ground, which we assume, is recognised and acted upon, in *Atherton* v. *Board*, 2 T. R. 610, where the Court refuse to support an action for a wager, as to the future amount of a branch of the *public* revenue, and Buller, Judge, says, Lord Mansfield was of opinion, that any wager as to a *public event* would be void. So in *Gilbert* v. *Sykes*, 16 East, where it was agreed to pay certain sums per day, as long as Buonaparte lived: this was held to be a wager, and illegal, as tending to create a private pecuniary interest in a matter of public concern.

Per Curiam. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Mr. Fillmore.—The Leesburg Washingtonian says: "It is with no common pleasure we witness the great unanimity of the Whig press of the State in their choice of the Presidential candidate. Fillmore is beyond doubt the man for Virginia. Although a Northern man, yet the common love of country, with a firm resolve to conscientiously discharge his duty, which give character to his administration, have endeared him to the people of Virginia, and marked him as their choice for the Presidency. He guided us through the difficulties which recently endangered our national existence, and largely contributed to the restoration of that quiet and peace we are now enjoying."

The Washingtonian, remarks the Richmond Republican, undoubtedly speaks the sentiment of Virginia and of the whole South.

FROM THE N. O. DELTA.

Tall Cotton Picking.—We have received from one of our Arkansas correspondents, the following result of a day's cotton picking on the 16th inst., on "Desha Place" plantation, owned by our esteemed friend, Col. J. W. Clay; near South Bend, Arkansas. We give the names of the hands engaged, and the amount picked by each, and if the result by the same number of hands on any given day, can be beaten we should like to hear it.

Return of cotton picked upon "Desha Place," plantation of Col. J. W. Clay, of Arkansas, on the 16th of Oct. 1851, by 35 hands:

[Here follows a list of the hands. Andrew, the highest, picked 1198 lbs., and David, the lowest, 638 lbs. Total of 35 hands, 29,350 lbs., an average of 863¾ lbs. to the hand.]

That will do. These hands ought to be sent to Barnum, or the World's Fair. After this let no body ever publish an account of cotton picking. It's no use, as Sam Slick would say.

A Specimen of Wayne.—We will put Wayne county against the State for fat Turkeys and fat Hogs. On the 15th ult., Mr. Benjamin Herring, on Sleepy Creek, killed three wild Turkeys at a single fire, weighing 20 1-2, 20 1-4, and 20 lbs. respectively. That was a pretty good shot to say nothing of the Turkeys. The beards of these bipeds measured 11 3-4, 11 1-8, and 10 1-2 inches in length. We assure our readers that they are pure native Americans, and not of foreign importation, as the length of their beards might induce them to suppose. On the 23d ult., Mr. Haywood Ham slaughtered a Hog of his own raising, three years of age, that weighed 710 pounds. If these specimens of Turkeys and hogs can be beaten in the State, let us know it. Mr. Ham has on his farm, an acre of marl, which has been ascertained to be 11 feet deep, and how much deeper is not known. We merely state these things that our neighbors generally may know what kind of a country Wayne county is.—*Goldsboro' Republican.*

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—The Warrenton News says: "Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that the relaying of the track on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which was temporarily suspended for want of iron, will be speedily resumed, a cargo of the iron having reached City Point on Friday last, which will be brought to the road immediately. A gentleman connected with the supervision of the work informs us that the road will be finished to Warrenton Depot by the 1st of April. This will be in time for the transportation of Spring goods to that point, at least for a large portion of them."

Fatal Accident at Goldsborough.—We are informed that as the New Berne Mail Stage was going into Goldsboro', Wayne county, on Monday last, in crossing the Rail Road track, it came in contact with the Locomotive of one of the trains, and that the driver of the Stage was killed, and a passenger had a leg broken. The other passenger, there being but two, escaped without injury.—*Wil. Herald.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1852.

THE SMALL NOTES.—We are glad to find the following in the Raleigh Register, inserted under its usual report of the Decisions of the Supreme Court:—

Since publishing, in our last, the Opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice, in the case of the Bank of the State v. the Bank of Cape Fear, we learn that that Opinion has been so far modified, as to exclude that portion relative to the issue of notes, by Banks of this State, under a certain denomination.

The Goldsborough Republican dislikes small bills, because it says they drive the specie from circulation. We think this is a mistake. The specie has been withdrawn from circulation by another cause. It is well known that silver is now above the par of either gold or paper—a silver half dollar being worth 53 cents in New York. The consequence is, that silver, from dollars down to quarters, is hoarded, bought up, and shipped to Europe. The scarcity of silver exists in all parts of the country, not only where small notes are issued, but where they are not: even in California, where there are no Bank notes at all.

But the Republican's argument is as good against a large Bank note as a small one; and for the same reason *all* Bank notes should be prohibited, and then we should have nothing but "the hard," as Col. Benton would say. For our part we never could see a reason why a Bank note for $1 was not as good, as far as it goes, as one for $100.

But how would the Republican provide for remitting small amounts by mail—the subscription to that paper for instance—if $1 and $2 notes were abolished?

The fact is, that we must either have our own or the small notes of other States. And we believe that all sensible men, of all parties, agree that it is more safe to have our own; and, that if there is profit to be made by such a circulation, it is right that that profit should be realized by our own citizens, through their Banks, rather than by those of other States.

The public cannot do without small notes. We understand that constant applications are made to the Bank of Fayetteville, by individuals, companies, and even Banks, in and out of the State, for a supply of 1s and 2s, for the convenience of change. It is a public, not a local or individual matter.

"But (adds the Republican, with glaring inconsistency,) it is clearly proper that all the Banks should be placed on an equality, and all enjoy the privilege of issuing small notes, or none. At present, the Bank of Fayetteville supplies the small circulation throughout the State, possessing greater privileges than any other Bank, and such as the Legislature never intended it should have."

How did the Republican learn what the Legislature "never intended"? Certainly the Legislature that passed the charter gave no such declaration of non-intention.

But if small notes be an evil, why would the Republican increase the evil, by allowing seven Banks to issue them, instead of one? The fact is, that the Bank of Cape Fear and the Bank of the State refused to have the privilege extended to them—in which *we* think they were in error. But they had a right to decide. We doubt the policy of extending the privilege to all the Banks, for we fear there would then be too much even of a good thing. Whilst a reasonable abundance of small notes for purposes of change and remittance can be supplied by one Bank, would it not be better to confine their issue to that one? especially as we do not hear that the other Banks make any application for the privilege, which has its drawbacks as well as its advantages. For instance, experience shows that twenty small bills will wear out and be returned for redemption, for one large one. The labor and expense of a constant re-issue must be very great.

THE COMPROMISE.—Every one must have noticed how almost universally the great measures of adjustment of the slavery question, have come to be acquiesced in, even when strong opposition was originally felt. We are specially reminded of this by the receipt of a letter from an intelligent friend, a warm Southern Rights man, in which occurs the following passage:—

"I did not approve the adjustment, and never will—but I can support no man who is for ripping it up, even though he lives in the South. If he lives in the North, he must go it with his whole heart, and let it be *a real finality*. We want *peace* upon that subject, as upon all others. And I can vote for no man who is not out and out against Kossuth and his whole humbug."

COUNTERFEIT.—A friend informs us that he was shown, a week or two ago, a poorly executed counterfeit $5 note on the Bank of South Carolina, which had been passed by a man who said his name was Wood, and that he resided in Sumter District, S. C. The names of President and Cashier were engraved, and badly executed. The same man had offered S. C. notes to a number of other persons in Richmond county.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 28th, the bitter personal debate between Messrs. Rhett and Clemens was continued and concluded.

On Monday the 1st, Mr. Dawson spoke at length against the Iowa rail road bill.

The Senate, after debate, adjourned till Wednesday, to enable the members to visit the steamer Baltic, one of the Collins line, which was lying in the Potomac near Alexandria, the object of her visit being to enable members to see her, and thus extend further encouragement towards the building up of more of these vessels, which are capable of being converted into war steamers, in case of need.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, (the House did not sit on Saturday,) Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution recognising the binding efficiency of the compromise, including the fugitive slave law, and deprecating further agitation as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous. The motion required two-thirds, and it was rejected, 119 for to 74 against it. [Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Ashe, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, Stanly, and Venable voted for it; Messrs. Clingman and Daniel against it. Mr. Caldwell absent.]

The House adjourned till Wednesday.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—Our attention has been called to an interesting decision of the Supreme Court upon this subject, which we publish in another column.

LOCKS AND DAMS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—We understand that the Steamer "Brothers," Capt. John Banks, went thro' the lock at Jones's Falls on the 2d inst., and took through two tow boats, to be loaded with naval stores. The Captain's intention was to go to Averasborough, but the water commenced falling so fast that he did not deem it prudent to go up so far. We learn that the dams are not yet graduated to the proper level,—the lower dam being yet 5 or 6 feet too low, and there are not yet posts or ring bolts at the dam to fasten to, to prevent running too fast into the lock coming down; neither does the pier extend quite far enough across the River to make a safe entrance into the locks. And finally we understand the trees need trimming to prevent the smoke stack catching. When all these fixtures are completed, the "Brothers" will occasionally navigate above Fayetteville. The tow boats loaded at McDuffie's, just below Silver Run lock, and Capt. Banks returned with the Brothers on the same day.

PLANK ROAD TOLLS.—The amount collected on the new Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road, from 11th to 28th February, inclusive, is $110. Road 15½ miles long, cost about $23,000.

Number of vehicles passed through the whole road, both ways, 350.

A Whig meeting in Greene County, has nominated Fillmore and Graham, and passed resolutions approving the Compromise and complimentary to Mr. Stanly the Representative from that District. No choice expressed for Governor.

QUERY.—We have noticed in the Journal and the Carolinian the proceedings of democratic meetings in Cumberland, Sampson and other counties, but have been unable to find any "declaration of principles." The meetings, indeed, nominated, we believe, Buchanan and Strange, and recommended a State Convention, &c., but did nothing more. Will our friend of the Carolinian, who came down upon the Whigs of Cumberland "like a thousand of brick" for a like procedure, explain this circumstance? If he cannot, will he favor us with a little wholesome denunciation of the Cumberland Democracy for disregarding what he calls their ancient maxim, "*principia, non homines*"?

DAVIS UPON FOOTE.—Col. Jefferson Davis has published a long and bitter letter in reply to the letter of similar dimensions and temper lately published by Gov. Foote of Mississippi. The following brief extract will give an idea of the state of the quarrel between these loving democrats:—

"I don't know (says Col. Davis,) whether one should be most surprised at the insolence, the wholesale slander, or the reckless falsehood of this statement. * * * To name me as a leader in that secession movement, knowing my position as well as he did, was a degree of falsehood, which only such miserable malice as his, could produce."

A QUEER REQUEST.—We have received, within the last few days, applications, personal and by letter, (on which even the postage was not paid,) to contribute to the formation of libraries for a literary institution of a neighboring county. The requests are understood to come from the teachers, who *buy* all the books needed for the school at the North, and now are *begging* books from North Carolina Booksellers! Of course we declined compliance with this *modest* request. We would suggest to these gentlemen that they should beg where they buy—and may be they won't be laughed at!

We have received the March No. of the International Magazine, and the February No. of Blackwood.

By Telegraph.

New York, March 3—9 A. M.

The steamer Franklin has arrived. Cotton has advanced an eighth at Liverpool, with an upward tendency. The market here is firm.

"A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT."—The Goldsborough Republican does not publish Chief Justice Ruffin's opinion, by which is so clearly shown the unconstitutionality and injustice of the law requiring a Bank to redeem the notes issued by its Branches; but it says,—

"Whether Constitutional or not, we view the law as a just and righteous one, and the two large institutions ought voluntarily to enter into an arrangement with the small Banks, such as contemplated by the law. We have reason to believe that such an arrangement exists, or at least existed, between the two great Banks, and we do not see why the small ones should not be allowed the same privilege."

We think it will be admitted by all who are allowed to read the Chief Justice's opinion, that he showed the law to be unjust and unrighteous as well as unconstitutional, even admitting, for argument's sake, that the terms are not synonymous.

There is no more danger of the smaller banks being oppressed by the larger ones, than of the branches being oppressed by the small banks. All must keep themselves in condition to meet demands. But by all means let those demands be only for their own and not the debts of others.

Let us, then, cease to refer to the past, but improve the present, and make sure calculations for the future. If indispensable to harmony, let us agree as one man that the names of Cobb and Quitman, and Foote and Davis shall be banished from our columns; let us take care of *principles*, and leave *men* to take care of themselves.
Standard.

We find the above paragraph in the Journal, fully endorsed by that paper.—But we cannot see in what manner the banishing of the names of Cobb, Quitman, &c. will effect the desired result, if "the party" is "to take care of principles."—Are not Cobb and Quitman respectively representatives of principles strictly antagonistic? Are not Cobb and Foote utterly opposed to secession and disunion, and Quitman and Davis the leaders of the secession and disunion movements? The Standard and Journal seem to desire the people to forget these *principles*.

Perhaps, however, the *principles* which the Standard wishes "to take care of" are the public funds; and we know from past experience that when "the party" has control of these *principles*, the *men* of the party always do "take care of themselves." We cannot say as much for the public funds.

The city of Charleston has subscribed $100,000 to the proposed railroad from that city to connect with the Wilmington and Manchester road; and individuals having subscribed $125,000, the charter is secured, and the road will be built.

Serious Accident.—We learn that on Monday last, a little before sunset, as the operatives on the Seaboard & Roanoke Rail Road, at Weldon, were raising a portion of the new bridge at that place, it fell, precipitating to the earth, a distance of about twenty feet, eight or ten persons.—They were all injured. Mr. Worrell, an Engineer on the Road, received a severe contusion over the eye. Mr. Blanchard and two others were dangerously hurt; it is thought that they cannot recover. Mr. Grimsley, formerly of this town, was badly cut on the chin, and experienced other injuries. One man, name not ascertained, fell upon his face, severely mutilating it; his mouth being shockingly hurt, and some of his teeth knocked out.
Wilmington Herald.

SUPREME COURT.

The following cases have been decided since our last report:

By Ruffin, Ch. J. In doe ex dem, Judith Long v Orrell, from Davie, affirming the judgment. Also, in Arnold v Arnold, from Moore, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem, Crump v Thompson, from Davidson, affirming the judgment.

By Pearson, J. In Faucet v Adams, from Orange, affirming the judgment.—Also, in Heath v Heath, in Equity from Craven, dismissing the bill with costs.—Also, in Purnell v Daniel, in Equity, from Halifax, affirming the decretal order.—Also, in Strong v Menzies, in Equity, from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs.
Ral. Register.

DIED,

In Duplin county, on the 20th ultimo, Major GEORGE E. HOUSTON, aged eighty years, three months and fifteen days. In the death of Maj. Houston the community have lost a valuable citizen, his aged companion a kind and affectionate husband, his children an indulgent and tender father, his servants a lenient master, the Presbyterian Church an acceptable member, of which Church he had been a regular communicant for some 25 or 30 years. He departed composed and resigned to the will of his Divine Redeemer. May his deeply afflicted and bereaved family meet him in Heaven.—*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 3d, Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, P P Johnson, W McIntyre, D Hackney, E Fuller, Lawrence & Troy, A A Holt & Co, E M Holt, W Albright, G W [illegible] B W, G W B, Rockfish Co.

☞ Other boats have arrived, [illegible] whose consignees we have been unable to procure lists.

☞ River in fine boating order.

Mr. Fillmore's Administration.—Last week, the "Republic," by way of illustrating the distraction and weakness of the Democratic majority in Congress, defied it to arraign a single act of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. The defiance was too open and pointed to be disregarded. To remain silent was to confess the charge of discord and impotency, and at the same time, to admit that the factious imputations against Mr. Fillmore were without foundation. But still no member of Congress ventured to accept the challenge.—The "Union" therefore was compelled to come to the rescue. It republished the challenge of the "Republic," and appealed to its party friends in Congress, by suggestions to their pride and consistency, to take up the gauntlet. None, however, has yet entered the lists.

This is a remarkable circumstance, and one that tells more loudly than words in vindication of the Administration. Assailed and pursued by venomous partizans, eager for the spoils—its adversaries with large majorities in both branches of Congress—perplexed throughout in its existence by domestic difficulties, and engaged in numerous and important foreign negotiations, not a measure or a policy can be selected by its bitterest foes for public censure or representative reprobation. This is a degree of felicity unknown to any former Administration, not even excepting that of Washington. It is not therefore wonderful, that all Whigs should ardently desire the re-election of Mr. Fillmore and a continuance of the blessings we now enjoy.

But some of the declamatory assailants of the Administration say it is not *brilliant* enough—that it is marked by no bold and dazzling strokes of policy—no seizure of the public treasury, for example, or invasion of the rights of Congress, or of the States, as in the case of Gen. Jackson's Protest against the Senate, and his Proclamation against South Carolina;—no general assault upon the currency—no robbery of the land offices and custom houses, as under Mr. Van Buren—no war of conquest and aggression, without the authority of Congress, as by Mr. Polk—no high-handed and daring assaults of any kind against public or private rights. But it has been too tame and unambitious—and when its term expires, it will leave no evidence of its existence on the page of history!

This will be a cruel fate! But the blessings of a peaceful reign, which the moderation, and wisdom, and self-denial of Mr. Fillmore will have showered upon the country, will compensate him for being forgotten or unknown. Gibbon or some other great man has observed that those periods in history which supply the fewest and least interesting incidents for the historian, are those in which the mass of mankind has enjoyed the greatest amount of substantial happiness. Wars are the themes of the historian. The great butchers of the human race—the Cæsars and Napoleans—inscribe their names on the rolls of fame; but they are the men who enslave their country. It would have been very easy for Mr. Fillmore, by violating the Constitution and disregarding the welfare of his fellow-citizens, to have plunged his country into a general war. He might thereby have achieved great glory for himself and many brave men in the army, *and got his name and Administration into history*; but he would have done it at a cost of millions of money to the public and of thousands of lives. He might, by warring upon the co-ordinate departments of the Government, or the private interests of individuals, or by exciting sectional discord, and involving the Union in a civil war, have come to fill the trumpet of fame and a large folio. But, fortunately for his country, his patriotism and disinterestedness have inclined him to a more peaceful and less ambitious *role*. He was content to do his duty—to maintain the peace and increase the prosperity of his country—and leave the much-coveted pages of history to Gen'l. Jackson and Col. Polk!
Richmond Whig.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that there have been twenty-six snows during the present winter.

And not one in Fayetteville.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having determined to continue his business in Wadesborough, takes this method of informing the public that he may still be found at his old stand, South of the Anson Hotel, where he will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of the most choice Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, and other refreshments usually found in this section of country. He hopes by strict attention to his business, rigid preservation of good order, and unceasing care for the comfort and enjoyment of his customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.
WM. W. SANDERS.
Wadesborough, July 15, 1851. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS BUSINESS,
At Floral College, Robeson County, N. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of this place, and the public, that he has rented a Shop recently occupied by Mr. Nickolson, one door East of Dr. McLean's Apothecary, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive establishments in Europe and the United States, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He has on hand a general stock of SADDLERY GOODS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.
A. LIVINGSTON.
Jan'y 17, 1852. 57*3mo

WASHINGTON
Livery Stables,
Hay St., opposite the Methodist E. Church,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.
JOHN J. PHILIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.
63*tf
Jan'y 31, 1852.

FOR SALE.

THE SUMMER RESIDENCE of the undersigned, on the Sand Hills, two and a half miles from the Market House, and on the line of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, will be sold on very reasonable terms.

Persons who may wish to purchase can examine the buildings, &c. on application to
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 69*4t

State of North Carolina, } In Equity.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }
Bank of the State of North Carolina, *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that Edward J. Mallett, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, requiring the said Edward J. Mallett personally to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1851.
69*6t] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy; stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him: or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.
WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.
Deckery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42*tf
November 18, 1851.

PLANTERS' HOTEL.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of informing his friends and the public, that he has purchased the HOTEL formerly owned by Alexander C. Curry, Esq., and that he is now ready to receive and accommodate boarders and travellers. His Table and Bar shall be supplied with the best that the country affords. The buildings are large and commodious, and situated in the most pleasant and central part of the village—near the South East corner of the Court House. His Stables are roomy and in good order, and shall be supplied with forage suited to the wishes of his customers,—with an excellent Well in the lot,—and will be attended by faithful and trusty Ostlers. His new building will soon be finished, suited to the accommodation of private and transient boarders. Being determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering his guests comfortable, he flatters himself that all who may favor him with a call will not be disappointed.
SAMUEL BARRETT.
Carthage, N. C., Jan. 1, 1852. 57*3m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 16th instant, my negro man HARMAN, and his wife DOLLY and child. Harman is about 55 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, spare built, and weighs about 150 lbs.—Dolly is about 45 years of age, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and weighs about 110 pounds; and her child is a boy about four months of age.

Said Negroes left my plantation without any provocation, and it is supposed they will try to make their way to some other State, as Harman can write, and may have prepared him a free pass, and may travel in company with a lazy white man, who left the county about the same time, for parts unknown.

I will give the above reward for the delivery of said negroes in Carthage, Moore county, and proof to convict any white man of harboring them: or $25 for the negroes, or $15 for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I get them.
MALCOM CURRY.
Feb'y 20, 1852. 67*3t

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 2d instant, a Negro Boy named JACOB. The said boy is 23 years old, about five feet four or five inches high, light complected, weighing about 150 lbs. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me at my residence, or confinement in any jail so that I get him. I will also give twenty-five dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring said boy. Jacob has a scar on his right cheek, and a mark on his breast caused by a knife, and a cut upon the great toe of his left foot. He has a very genteel walk, and a down look. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Stewartsville, Richmond Co., N. C.
DANIEL McRAE.
Feb'y 13, 1852. 67*3t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensborough; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodson Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 61*tf

ROBERT L. MARTIN,
No. 38 NORTH FRONT STREET,
Philadelphia,
Commission Merchant for the sale of Cotton and Woollen Yarns,

OFFERS his services to Southern Manufacturers for the sale of their Yarns on commission, and respectfully suggests that a thorough acquaintance with the Yarn trade, and with the Manufacturing interest generally, of this section, gives him facilities for promoting their interests. Any information concerning the demand for Yarns in this market, (being the principal consuming market for Yarns in the Union,) will be promptly furnished.

Orders for all kinds of Cotton and Woollen Machinery of the best construction, with latest improvements, will be executed on the lowest terms of the market.

Refer to Thos. Allibone & Co., Philadelphia.
C. Benbow, Fayetteville.
James Kyle, Jr., ditto.
Dec. 20, 1851. 50*tf

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

MESSRS. CASS AND DOUGLAS.

A lively correspondent gives us a sprightly sketch of the griefs and lamentations of these two weeping statesmen.

of the White House stimulates their lachrymal glands into unwonted activity. It is only towards the close of a Presidential Olympiad, and the approach of a new election, that their sympathetic souls shout out in torrents of frothy eloquence, like intermittent springs which occasionally burst forth in paroxysms of fury proportioned to the long intervals during which they had ceased to flow. Let that election pass, and the now dismal Douglas, cheering up, like David after his babe was dead, will twitter away as gaily as a tomtit in a thorn bush, and the sturdy Senator from Michigan, laying aside the assumed garb of Lewis the lachrymose, will again be recognised as Louis Debonair, ready to join, if the occasion demand, in a merry stave to

Old King Cole, that jolly old soul!

AUSTER.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON Feb. 27.

We have had, for a day or two, an interesting rumor of consultations among Southern members of Congress in relation to the selection of a candidate for the next Presidency. I do not find that any formal meeting has yet taken place, though it is in contemplation. The rumor that Senator Butler had been designated as a candidate by a number of Southern members is probably premature. It is still asserted, however, that a new candidate is to be presented, and one who will be approved by the South, while he cannot be objected to by the North.

The Southern Whigs, so far as we learn, are in favor of Mr. Fillmore as their candidate for the Presidency, and of Mr. Crittenden or Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency.

It is now generally conceded that the public lands are no longer to be a source of revenue to the public Treasury, and that they are to be granted in large quantities to the States wherein they lie for the purposes of internal improvements. The Missouri and Iowa land appropriation bills are still under discussion. Meanwhile, the State of Maine has applied for a grant of two millions of acres of public land in aid of the construction of the European and North-American Railway, a part of which is to run through Maine and connect with the line of railway commenced in the British Provinces. Should this railway be completed, it will, in connection with the proposed line of steamers between Halifax and Galway, shorten the transit of mails between New York and London to seven days and eight hours. Between Halifax and Galway the distance is only 2,150 miles, and a steamer, running at the rate of 15 miles an hour, will accomplish it in 5 days and 22 hours.

The State of Maine urges in behalf of her application that, by assenting to the Ashburton treaty, she gave up a territory equal in extent and fertility to Massachusetts, and that the Government should render her an equivalent for the sacrifice she then made for the general good. Maine urges that, if Texas was entitled to ten millions of dollars as an indemnity for a doubtful claim to a worthless territory, she is entitled to the small grant which she asks in aid of a high national object. I do not think the claim of Maine will be recognized. The old States will hardly be able to get any share in the spoils of the domain. We are yet to see, however, what will be the fate of Mr Underwood's project to divide a portion of the public lands among all the old States. The vote will be a close one in the Senate.

GEORGIA.—A Convention of the Union party is called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of sending Delegates to the Baltimore Locofoco Convention. But the Milledgeville Recorder thinks that the Union party throughout the South will unite on Mr. Fillmore, of whom the Recorder says:

"Mr. Fillmore from present indications, is likely to be the choice of most, if not all of the Whigs of the Southern and Southwestern States. Indeed it is probable that he will be the nominee of the Constitutional Union party throughout the Union. Who more deserving this honor? Does he not richly merit this distinction at the hand of the friends of the Compromise?

Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland, have already spoken to that effect. Virginia means to show on the 15th April next, that Millard Fillmore "is her first and last choice"—so says the Richmond Republican. Can other States who have rallied under the banner of the "Constitutional Union Party" do better? That party is not extinct; and her voice is yet to be heard in this as well as other States as to who is to be her standard-bearer."

Plain Facts for Advertisers.—The Boston Times publishes the following facts, which we would respectfully submit to the consideration of merchants, traders, and others who have neglected to seize the opportunity of extending their business and increasing their profits by adopting a judicious and liberal system of advertising. The annexed statement was furnished to the Times by Mr. S. S. Houghton, an extensive and enterprising dealer in dry goods, &c., at 72 Tremont-st., opposite the Tremont House. It will be seen that it exhibits the amount of business done, according to his cash-book, when he had no advertisement in the Times, as compared with the period when he had:

[Here follows a daily statement from Dec. 17, 1851 to Jan'y 12, 1852, during which their sales were $1712 19, or $75 a day, without advertising. And then from Jan'y 13, 1852, to Feb'y 7, 1852, whilst advertising, the sales being $7000 03 or $304 35 per day.]

The above business was transacted entirely at retail, and no one article sold amounted to more than three dollars. Some person may ask, what was the cost of this advertising which led to such a wonderful increase of business? We answer *less than one hundred dollars!* Is it not extraordinary then that some merchants will sit themselves down behind their counters and suffer their more enterprising rivals to outstrip them for a paltry outlay of a few dollars in advertising?

From the crowd of people at Kean's funeral, there was difficulty in getting out of the church. A comedian who had been intimate with him, whispered as he went out, while a tear glistened in his eyes: "This then is the end of Kean! poor fellow! —*but he drew a crowded house to the last.*"

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

We have full confidence that the Whig State Convention will select from the number of highly intelligent and patriotic Whigs who have been spoken of, a Candidate who will defend with ability the principles of our Party and perform the Executive duties with fidelity and patriotism.

We have refrained heretofore from saying anything on the question, which has been so warmly discussed by some of our cotemporaries, "what position our candidate should assume on the subject of a Convention for the amendment of the Constitution."

In the first place, we lay down this proposition, which we do not think any of our Whig friends will controvert, viz: "that differences of opinion on matters of State policy have heretofore been tolerated in the Whig Party." Why should they not hereafter be tolerated? What reason is there for departing from this long established principle?

In times past it was never customary to demand of our Candidate for Governor, "you must say *yea* or *nay* on the Penitentiary question—the Internal Improvement question—the school question—the tax bill question"—or any other measure of State policy. The reason is apparent.—No Party can exist for a twelve month, which acts on such a principle. If such an intolerant doctrine were adopted, in reference to matters of mere State policy, a Party, founded as the Whig Party is, on great and fundamental principles, connected with the National Government, and its policy, would soon degenerate into a *State* party, and as soon thereafter become a mere *sectional party in the State*. These are conclusions to which, we submit, any man *must* come, if he will but reflect. How have the two great parties of the Union been, to some extent, *sectionalized?* Why, most assuredly, by making *sectional* questions a test in *national* elections.

Now we take it, that one of our political friends of the East, who may be opposed to a Convention, *toto cælo*, can be, according to the ancient and well established tests of our Party, as good a Whig and as reliable a Whig in every respect, as one from the West, whose zeal for a Convention is an assurance of the sincerity of his convictions and the honesty of his purpose, and *vice versa*. But what inevitably follows if the Convention should adopt the test contended for by some of our Western friends?

In the first place no one could be nominated who is not for a Convention, for it would be folly to lay down a test, and then nominate a Candidate, who will not, because he cannot conscientiously submit to it and carry it out. So that, such a test would exclude from the Convention the names of most, if not all, the Eastern Whigs who may have aspirations for the nomination; for it is understood that the East is, almost unanimously, opposed to a Convention at the present. But the consequences will not end here. If such a test is adopted by the Convention and thereby forced into the canvass, how can it be expected that Eastern Whigs, who are conscientiously adverse to a Convention, should sustain the candidate? Having been made a test, they would at once declare, that they were called on to vote against their own interests, and convictions of right, because the success of the Candidate, under such circumstances, would be claimed, necessarily, as the success of the Convention policy.

It would consequently, make certain the defeat of our Candidate. If votes should be lost in the East by the adoption of such a policy, will they be made up in the West? By what process? If it is expected that they will come from the ranks of our opponents, who favor an open Convention, what a slim reliance this will be! Is it possible that their character is so little known? There has been ample opportunity to learn it. Will they forsake their candidate in a heated political contest, because his views on matters of *State policy* do not suit them? How many did it in 1848 and 1850? Not ten out of each thousand, of those who were opposed to "Free Suffrage." It strikes us that it would be sheer folly to rely upon any aid from our opponents. Without it we should be beaten, badly beaten!

But even should the test be adopted by the Convention and our Candidate be elected (and he could be elected only by getting votes opposed to a Convention) how would this result aid the friends of a Convention? The Constitution requires a vote of "two thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly" to call a Convention. Would the election of a "Convention" Governor secure this vote? The Governor has no vote, nor has he any power under the Constitution to "advise" the Legislature, nor even to recommend measures for its adoption. At last then it would devolve on the Legislature to decide this question. *Why not leave it there?* Why not leave the Candidates for the Legislature, who are constitutionally authorized to decide upon it, to fight it out before the People of their respective Counties?

In all contests for political reform, there are, generally, those who desire much change, and those who desire none. If neither yield, the conflict becomes heated, marked by vindictiveness, and continues longer than is compatible with the peace and prosperity of the body politic. There is a remedy for such a condition of things. Our National Constitution was the result of Compromise. In all great political struggles concession, on both sides, becomes necessary to restore harmony. Why can it not be hoped then, that through the legitimate body which the Constitution itself has selected to pass upon these matters, such a Compromise may be effected as will allay this strife and bring about good feeling and unison between the East and West? It can never be done by throwing the question into the Gubernatorial election.

Our humble opinion is, therefore, after mature deliberation, that the Convention should select a candidate, *without reference to his views on questions of State reform.* Because Mr. A. of the *West* entertains the opinion that a Convention should be called, is no valid reason why the *East* should refuse to support him, unless he attempts to make it an issue in the campaign. If Mr. B. of the East is opposed to a Convention, this should form no just cause of objection to him on the part of the West, unless he makes it a test in the campaign.—There are those, who are for an *unrestricted* Convention—and others, who are opposed to *any* Convention. How are these conflicting opinions to be reconciled on any other principle than the one we have mentioned?

But it may be said that our candidate will be *forced* to make this issue. Forced by whom? Where does the Governor derive the right to interfere with the question? What right has he to dictate to or even advise the Representatives of the People? From the Constitution? There is not a line or syllable in that instrument which confers upon him such a power, and God forbid that there ever should be. Any such attempt on the part of an Executive would deserve the prompt rebuke of the Legislature. Even after his installation into office, constitutionally he has no more right to obtrude his views, on such a question, before the Legislature, than a private individual. This is the ground the Whig Party took in the Presidential election of 1848, and it is the true Republican ground. The Representative should be left uninfluenced, untrammelled, unbiased by any and all officials, whether they be of high or low grade! Could not our Candidate say so? Would he not be sustained in it by the People? Would they not see, at a glance, that it is a doctrine consonant with the freedom of their Representatives? It makes no difference how this has been in times past. If we have been wrong, we should right ourselves. The sooner the better. We ask for the grant of such power. Whence is it derived? There is a vast difference between dictating to, or advising the Legislature, on a question of State policy, especially of Constitutional reform, and giving it information in reference to its financial and civil affairs. We ask again for the Article in the Constitution, by virtue of which the Executive presumes to advise or dictate to the Legislature? If it cannot be found, then wherefore make this question a test? Did we not censure Reid for lugging into the campaign his favorite hobby?

We have said heretofore that we could see no objections to the Legislature's leaving the question of 'Convention' or 'no Convention' to the People. It could then be discussed free from political influences or prejudices. It is the only fair test of the voice of the People on this subject. But this is a matter for the Legislature, and whilst we still think, that no harm but rather good would result from such a discussion of and vote upon this single question, yet we are not so wedded to any peculiar views, that we cannot yield them for a compromise of differences to secure unison and harmony to the Whig Party of North Carolina. An important Presidential Election is to take place—the defeat or election of our Candidate for Governor will have an effect, in all probability, on that election, by which the Electoral vote of the State will be secured to our Candidate for the Presidency or transferred to that of our opponents. The Senatorial Districts are to be remodeled, so to remain for twenty years—the Electoral Districts are to be laid off—are these not questions enough, and of importance sufficient, to call forth all our energies, and elicit our full zeal?

We have been told with presumptuous arrogance, "The Whigs are down in the State, and they must be kept down!" Is it our purpose to make this true by our own dissensions, and by expending our energies, and strength, on questions of State policy, which can be as easily settled two years hence? *Now* or *never* is the time to give aid to those great principles which so vitally affect the prosperity and happiness of the whole Union! *This* duty cannot be postponed. We entreat our friends then to view this subject—this whole subject—calmly and with the spirit of patriots, and whilst we agree to differ, if needs be, on local questions, let us be united as a band of brothers, as in days gone by, in behalf of our principles, in behalf of our UNION; and then we shall be able to prove to our opponents, who have sent forth their arrogant edicts, that we are not only, not "DOWN," but that we are UP, AND MARCHING ONCE MORE TO VICTORY!

An Anecdote.—The inhabitants of a small town of Ohio, were recently put in a great state of excitement, by the announcement that Kossuth would pass through their village at a certain hour. Accordingly every person that could walk, man, woman, and child, was at the depot at the expected moment, prepared to give a warm welcome to the nation's guest. It so happened that Kossuth did not arrive in that train of cars, but a returned Californian was there, who prided himself on a heavy growth of black whiskers, and sported a Kossuth hat and plumes. Upon seeing the parade, he stepped forth upon the platform, to the great amusement of his fellow passengers, and was received with three times three hearty cheers! He raised his hat and plume, and bowing gracefully to the assembled company, remarked that, owing to his past labors, he was in delicate health, and should not be able to address them at any length, but thanked them most sincerely for their sympathy with "down trodden" Hungary, and amid deafening hurrahs returned to his seat in the cars. The conductor gave the signal, the train moved and was soon out of hearing. The inhabitants of that village will undoubtedly go to their graves in the firm conviction of having seen and listened to Hungary's great patriot.

Boston Journal.

Counterfeit $50's—The bills passed on Mr. Costen of Henderson Co., a few days since are on the bank of the State of South Carolina, payable at Columbia, J. Jones and Norton dated at Charleston June 8, and Oct. 8, 1850 and signed J. Fisher, Cashier, and R. H. Gorlage or Gortage. Letter A. No. 68 and 89, an Indian and Eagle on the left and a female figure and quadrant etc. on the right. The general execution of the engraving is pale and looks like a North Carolina bill.

Asheville Messenger.

The Harpers announce they have purchased the proof-sheets of Dickens' new novel, to be received in advance of its appearance in London, for the sum of *two thousand dollars.*

From the Catholic Almanac for 1852, we learn that there are in the whole U. States, 6 arch-bishops, 26 bishops, 1385 priests, 1411 churches, and a Catholic population of 1,980,000 which includes 115,000 in Oregon, the Californias, New Mexico, and the Indian Territory. In England and Scotland there are 694 churches and chapels, and 972 priests, and in Ireland 2205 churches and 2252 priests.

COOL IMPUDENCE.—When Kossuth was leaving Cincinnati, the Committee of Arrangements waited upon him to the boat, thanked him for his kindness in visiting the city, and extended to him the good wishes of their fellow-citizens. To their remarks Kossuth replied in the presence of a large crowd, "Sir, I want some freedom, some rest; do not speak to me; please leave." Here an explanation was offered, when the Magyar continued: "Now, do not bother me; leave me; do, do; go away!" and the officer retired, while Kossuth turned to his lady and commenced smelling a bouquet of flowers.

The Committee left!

At a previous interview with the same committee, on the occasion of handing over to Kossuth the "material aid," his first words were,

"You see, gentlemen, your grand demonstration for the Hungarian cause was a failure!—a failure!—a failure!" [*A short pause and long faces followed this remark, which was uttered with peculiar emphasis.*]

A spokesman of the committee here attempted to offer an explanation in apology—alluding to the shortness of the notice given to the public, and the disappointment felt at postponing the day of meeting as originally notified—his own indisposition suggesting the alteration, &c.

Kossuth.—O, too much committee—too inefficient. [*A chilling sensation was here observable.*]

Spokesman.—We really ourselves feel greatly mortified at the thinness of the assemblage, but—

Kossuth.—Think of it, gentlemen! I had your assurance I should receive ten thousand dollars to-day; and now I find not twelve hundred people at your great meeting.

The committee then severally assured Kossuth their exertions had not been spared in endeavoring to collect a crowd.

Kossuth.—I humbly thank you, gentlemen; but if I had been suffered to carry out my own arrangements I could have obtained as much material aid in forty-eight hours as through your kindness I have received in fifteen days!

During the whole interview, the manner of Kossuth to the Committee was insulting and overbearing, and he concluded the audience by giving a "broad hint" to the Committee that they had taken out five thousand dollars worth of Hungarian bonds, which had been unaccounted for. The Committee handed over the sum collected at the meeting, and shortly after retired, with "their honors thick upon them."

POPPING THE QUESTION.

A LEAP YEAR STORY!

"But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth faced, innocent looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well, I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, go on; you what?" said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, you what?"

"Why, I—O, pshaw, I don't know!"

"You do, I say you do now, come, I want to know."

"Oh, I can't tell you—"

"I say you can. Why, you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell me, of course, you know, for haven't I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleagured youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden, in tender and mellow accents.

"O, I do, upon my word—yes, indeed, I do, Maria," said the unsophisticated youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm.

Then there was a silence.

"And then—well!" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eh! O—well!" said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery, "I *know* you're in love, and John, why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well, I—"

"*Well I!* O you silly mortal, what *is* there to be afraid of?"

"O, it ain't because I'm afraid of anything at all; and I'll—well now, Maria, I *will* tell you."

"Well now, John?"

"I—"

"Eh?"

"I—"

"Yes."

"I *am* in love—now *don't* tell; you won't, will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand, and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course you know, John, I'll never breathe a word of it—you know I won't, don't you John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her, there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria," said John, "I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it. I have always thought a great deal of you, and—"

"Yes, John."

"I am sure you would do anything for me that you could—"

"Yes, John, *you know* I would.

"Well, I *thought* so, and you don't know how long I've wanted to talk to you about it."

"I declare, John, I—you might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No you wasn't; and I have often felt a great mind to, but—"

"It's not too late, now, you know, John."

"Well, Maria, *do* you think I'm too young to get married."

"Indeed I do *not*, John, and I *know* it would be a good thing for you, too, for everybody says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent, and inclined to love one another."

"That's just what I think; and now, Maria, I *do* want to get married, and if you'll—"

"Indeed I will, John, for you know I was always partial to you, and I've said so often behind your back."

"Well, I declare, I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object! no; I'd die first; you may ask of me just anything you please."

"And you'll grant it?"

"I will."

"Then, Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"*What!*"

"Eh?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"O, indeed I do, with all my heart!"

"I always thought you were a fool."

"Eh?"

"I say you are a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you! O, you—you—you—*stupid!*" exclaimed the mortified Maria, in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noonday, and yet John declares that he saw myriads of stars flashing around him, more than he ever saw in the night time. Poor Maria

'Never told her love.
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Prey on her damask cheek.'

Thus, alas, how often are the germs of young affection cast away! For it is but too true, as David Crockett beautifully expresses it,

"The course of true love never did run smooth!"

TASTINGS OF PUNCH.

A Hair Drawn Constitution.—The French constitution reminds us of a certain French monk, who was wont, among other relics, to show a single hair of the Virgin Mary. "Behold," said the monk to the folks about him, at the same time drawing apart his hands—"behold, and worship." "Worship!" cried a peasant, "why I can't see the hair." "Can't see it!" exclaimed the monk, "why, you presumptuous rascal, what would you have? For twenty years I have shown the hair, and never yet seen it myself." Louis Napoleon shows his hair-drawn constitution after the like fashion; can he see it himself?

A Question for the Schoolmen.—What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

The Suspension of Liberty.—In honor of the vote for Louis Napoleon, "the tower of Notre Dame was decorated with hangings." Considering the origin of the present government, which is based on so many shootings, the decoration by means of hangings is not inappropriate.

Ninety persons were killed and forty-seven wounded by railway accidents in the State of New York during the past year. Not one was killed in his seat.

Tunnelling the Hudson.—The various railroad companies at Albany are moving in the matter of constructing a tunnel under the Hudson river. It is said that the expense will be about half a million of dollars.

King Cure All.—A fool subscriber says, "please, as you can tell the cure for all cumplaints, for reisins is this, my brother has got the pthisic and I want you to send in the my next paper, the cure for it." Well, we will and if he is as big a fool as you are, we advise you by all means to KILL HIM. Death is the only prescription we have to cure all "cumplaints," dispatch all accounts and silence all fools.

Asheville Messenger.

Mr. Bancroft is about publishing his History of the American Revolution, in three volumes. This is altogether a distinct work from the History of the United States. It is to be published simultaneously by Bently in London, and by Little and Brown, in Boston.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state, that the laying down of T iron on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad was completed yesterday. The road is now laid with T iron from this town to Weldon, and if we take the expression of the traveling public for evidence, the Wilmington & Raleigh Road is now the best in the United States.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Canine Sagacity.—Various are the stories told of the wonderful sagacity of the canine race, their fidelity and extreme sympathy, showing a nicety of instinct amounting almost to reason. We were recently told of an instance in which the intelligence of the animal was exhibited in a remarkable manner. A large mastiff that had been in the family of a country gentleman in Ontario county for several years, had become so old, obese and lazy that the master of the house became tired of keeping him. One evening, while the old dog lay by the kitchen fire, enjoying his ease with dignity, the master said to his men in an impatient tone, that he was tired of keeping the old dog, calling him by name—he was old, stupid, and lazy, and did nothing but eat and lie by the fire. He directed them in the morning to take him out and shoot him. Hearing this, the dog rose from his snug place by the fire and, with a sorry, sneaking look, went out of the house. No attention was paid to him; but on looking for him in the morning, he was nowhere to be found. He never returned to his old master, and after a few months he was seen in the town of Livonia, distant many miles from the farm where he was reared.—Query: Did the dog understand the command given for his execution?

Rochester Democrat.

The Telegraph has announced that the Board of Aldermen of Louisville had rejected repeatedly a proposition to take part officially, in the reception of M. Kossuth in that city. The Louisville Courier says a proposition has been started to give the Aldermen a banquet, as a compliment for their firmness in this Kossuth excitement, which is heartily seconded by the citizens of Louisville.

Judicious Reserve.—Since the news of Louis Napoleon's *coup d' etat*, the German Hussars of the city of New York have resolved to *retain* the sum of $2,300 which had been collected among them for the purpose of being contributed to the Kossuth fund. We have also heard it said that the money raised at the Rev. Mr. Beecher's church in Brooklyn for the same purpose is still *held in reserve* by a trustworthy committee. These things evince a becoming degree of prudence. The money will doubtless be ready when the war is actually begun."—*Com. Adv.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1852.

No Northern mail this morning, being the third time, since the humbug of two mails a day was started, that we have not been favored with one a day.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.—The article which we copy from the Register appears to us to take the true ground, and to maintain it ably. It is worthy of attentive consideration.

The Whigs of Rockingham county held a meeting on the 26th ult. They appointed delegates to the State Convention, and nominated Fillmore and Graham.

The Charlotte Whig nominates James W. Osborne, Esq., of that town, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

THE SPOILS.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the Richmond Whig says that the trouble among the democratic leaders is increasing, and that the census printing is the great obstacle to the restoration of harmony—that is, the momentous question of *democratic principle*, whether a profitable job of printing shall be given to the Editors of the Union or to some other equally disinterested patriot! The Union has a daily homily on mutual concessions for the sake of harmony, but it takes good care not to concede this printing job. Other matters of principle may be surrendered; but this greatest of all—never!

A GRATIFYING CONFESSION.—To those who, like ourselves, firmly believe that the peace and prosperity of the country depend on keeping the Locofoco party out of power, the following confession of Mr. Buchanan, endorsed by the Washington Union, is in the highest degree cheering:—

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE PRESENT POSTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The democratic party never was in greater peril than at present."

Mr. Buchanan's Baltimore letter.

This declaration was made by Mr. Buchanan after having visited Washington city, and therefore with a full knowledge of the elements of discord and dissension which have paralyzed the democratic party at the Capitol. It is deeply to be lamented that, with overwhelming majorities in both houses, and within three months of the opening of the presidential canvass, one of the most distinguished members of our party, and one of the most prominent candidates for the presidential nomination, should be forced by the necessities of the case to make such an avowal. But it is still more to be lamented that the truth of the declaration cannot be gainsaid, and hence we have no fault to find with its avowal. It were better to look dangers full in the face, and to view them in all their length and breadth at the very threshold, rather than to close our eyes upon them until they become irremediable. After having carefully and painfully surveyed the whole ground, we are constrained to declare to the democracy throughout the Union that, in our opinion, "*the democratic party never was in greater peril than at present,*" and we are gratified that the warning which the declaration implies comes from one whose voice is so deservedly potent in our ranks.

Mr. Calhoun said that the party was only held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder." Is it now paralyzed by discord and dissension, because it has not lately had that cohesive power? Such is the legitimate inference. We trust it will be long before any reunion takes place; before a new swarm of plunderers, like those who flourished with Van Buren, are permitted again to thrust their arms into the public crib; or a new spirit of conquest, like that which prevailed under Polk, shall lead to new wars of aggression and conquest.

Why should any man who really desires the welfare of the country, wish a change from the wise and prudent and upright chief magistrate we now have, who has brought us safely and peacefully through the great trials of the past three years,—to one who would have given way to the clamors of his party in favor of the Cuban invasion and the Mexican invasion, in favor of the Kossuth European intervention, and who could not have done better, if as well, in quieting our own domestic feuds? We have no sort of doubt, that if a Locofoco President had been in office instead of a Whig, the country would now have been at war with Spain, if not with Mexico; and, if that had not been enough, with a promising prospect of a difficulty with Austria also. From all these evils,—from loss of life and treasure, corruption of the public morals, creation of public debt, and the thousand ills that follow in the train of war,—we have been saved by having a wise and patriotic Whig administration. Let us perpetuate peace and prosperity by continuing that administration. It is in the power of the Whigs to do it. The confession of Mr. Buchanan and the Union makes that apparent. And every Whig should exert himself to the utmost to accomplish so great a good.

WELDON & GASTON RAILROAD.—The contract for the whole of this road has been let out to Messrs. Green, Myers & Co. of Norfolk.

STEAMER SUNK.—The Steamer Wm. B. Meares, formerly belonging to the Merchant's Company of this town, and more recently to Messrs. Dibble & Co., struck a rock on the 27th ult., near Wiggin's Landing, on the Pee Dee river, and immediately sunk.

OFFICE-SEEKING.—There are 1500 applicants for the *ten* appointments of Cadets at West Point, in the gift of the President.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday the 3d, debate occurred on the bill making land warrants assignable, which resulted in disagreeing to the amendments made by the House.

Mr. Dodge of Iowa, spoke in favor of the Iowa land bill.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the bill to grant lands to a rail road in Missouri was taken up. A motion was *rejected*, to refer it to a committee with instructions to report a bill granting lands to all the States for railroads, and then the bill was referred to the committee of the whole, where it will be debated.

The bill to give every head of a family 160 acres of land, provided he will settle and occupy it, was then taken up and debated.

On Thursday, Mr. Stanly, by leave introduced a bill to refund to the State of North Carolina the amount of money advanced for the transportation and provisioning of the volunteers from that State in the Mexican war: read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill making an appropriation for certain rivers and harbors: read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The only advantage, so far, that we are aware of, to the public in this part of the country, from the two mails a day instead of one on the great rail road route, is that we find the Wilmington Daily Journal on our table on the next morning after it is published, instead of the next morning but one. Now that is no trifle, we admit, for we have a pretty considerable regard for all of the Journal save its politics; but we don't think it *quite* equal to the two or three hundred thousand dollars which the change costs annually. We would greatly prefer to see a few mail routes established, or facilities increased, in the interior of the State, where it is difficult to get *one* mail a week, rather than waste money upon two mails a day.

P. S. We learn with astonishment, from the Petersburg Intelligencer and Wilmington Journal, that, though two trains pass every day, each carrying a mail, only one of these mails is opened at any point between Petersburg and Charleston! What is the use of the second mail, especially as, there being but one boat a day to Charleston, both mails arrive there together? It is manifest, therefore, that the money expended in a second mail south of Petersburg, might as well be thrown into the sea. But more than that, it is an insult to the State of North Carolina, which ought to be promptly resented by the Rail Road company refusing to carry any such second mail.

PRESIDENTIAL.—It is said at Washington that Senator Douglas has withdrawn from the canvass and consented to give his influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. The alleged motive for his declension, is, that he fears Cass will beat him in the Convention, and if the latter should be elected, Mr. Douglas must give way again in 1856, as the country would not stand two Presidents from the North west in succession. We trust that all them will receive permission to stay at home.

Upon this subject the Richmond Whig well says:

"Whatever the motive, the declension cannot but be recommended. It always seemed to us that the idea of Mr. Douglas being a candidate for the Presidency was quite as funny as it was impudent. It is not pretended, that he ever rendered any public service that entitled him to the distinguished station. His only pretension is his obscurity. Mr. Polk was too modest a man to prefer such a claim in his own behalf. It was done for him by the Baltimore Convention—which nominated him, without being urged to it by him. Mr. Douglas, however, would push himself on the party, without any other merit than that of insignificance."

A VERY POOR ANSWER.—The North Carolinian in answer to our query, calls our attention to the fact that the Democrats of Cumberland and Sampson avowed their belief in the "principles of the Democratic party." That by no means constitutes a "declaration of principles." For, if so, it is a declaration which is contained in the *name* of the party and will apply to the Whig, equally with the Democratic, party. When a man calls himself a Whig or a Democrat, it is generally understood that he is attached to the principles of the Whig or Democratic party. So when the Whigs of Cumberland met, where was the necessity of saying, we are attached to the "principles of the Whig party"? Every one should understand that, from the fact of its being a *Whig* meeting.

A Southern Rights Convention met at Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday last, and adjourned on Friday evening. A series of resolutions containing the usual generalities was adopted, but one caused an animated and protracted discussion. It was, in substance, that in consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and the other Southern States had declared against resistance to the Compromise Acts, consequently the Southern Rights party would not press the issue, but guard against the future.

This was earnestly opposed as being tantamount to a dissolution of the Southern Rights party, and an adoption of the Georgia platform. It was supported by Messrs. Buford, Yancey, Elmore, and others. Finally, a substitute was adopted, modifying the language in some respects, though it was considered to amount practically to the same thing.

A resolution against the doctrine of Intervention was also adopted.

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We have a telegraphic report of the arrival at Halifax of the Cunard steamer *America*, with Liverpool and London dates to the 21st ultimo.

She brings the intelligence, unexpected at this time, of the resignation of the British Ministry. The bill lately brought forward by Lord John Russell for organizing a militia force being under consideration, an amendment was proposed by Lord Palmerston upon which the Ministers joined issue. The vote proved the latter to be in a minority of eleven votes—125 against 136, the Irish members voting with the majority. Such an event was unlooked for, as on the preceding night, the Ministry had been sustained, upon another question, by receiving 137 votes out of 232.

Lord Palmerston's amendment was the striking out of the bill the word "local," so as not to confine the militia-men to their respective counties, but permit them to be sent to any quarter of the Kingdom where their services were required. In moving it he urged that the country was in a situation liable to war, and, its peace armament not being sufficient to meet the emergency of war, he desired to have a ready trained force prepared for instant action.

It is said that the announcement of his resignation by Lord John Russell was received with the greatest astonishment, as no one was prepared for such a result.

Many rumors prevailed at Liverpool, as to a successor of the late Premier, but nothing definite was known. It is said that the Queen will not appoint Lord Palmerston, and that the Earl of Derby is willing to accept the office.

In France Louis Napoleon has issued a decree regulating the Press which does not give satisfaction.

The Queen of Spain has entirely recovered from the wounds lately inflicted by the regicide Merino, and her restoration to health has been publicly celebrated at Madrid.—*National Intelligencer.*

Cotton had advanced an eighth of a penny. The sales of the week comprised 74,000 bales, of which speculators took 23,000 and exporters 5000 bales. The quotations were Fair Orleans 5⅝d., Middling Orleans 5d., Fair Upland 5¼d., and Middling Upland 4 3-16d. (4 13-16d.?)

Trade in the manufacturing districts had considerably improved.

Messrs Hollingshead & Fetley's Circular says that the accounts from America of small shipments, combined with the activity prevailing in the Manchester market, and the demand from the Continent of Europe, had caused a great inquiry for Cotton in the Liverpool market, which, had it not been freely met by holders, must have caused a large advance.

SCENE IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—Times have sadly changed within a few years in all our Legislative bodies, State and National. Within our memory, such a thing as a fight, or an ungentlemanly altercation, with the familiar use of the epithets liar, scoundrel, and the like, was unheard of and unthought of. Can it be, that in those times only *gentlemen* were deemed fit to *represent* the people, and that now so many blackguards are qualified for the same office that they keep each other in countenance, and give tone to the manners of the bodies to which they are elected?

It seems to be "Like master like man."

However this may be, the fact is, that scarcely a Legislature meets without some disgraceful row. The latest one we have noticed was in the New York House of Assembly, and the particulars are as follows. In a contested election case, a Mr. Snow, Whig, was declared entitled to his seat. This was regarded as a final action on the matter, and several Whig members left the city for a few days. The Locofocos, "ascertaining that they were in an accidental majority, offered a resolution declaring the seat of Mr. Snow vacant, and came to the House with a determination to press it through. The Whigs would not put up with this dishonorable game, and were compelled to resort to parliamentary remedies to prevent it. And the entire day until a late hour in the evening was consumed in scenes of confusion, disgraceful to the Legislature, to the State and to those by whose agency they were produced. It was a prolonged riot (says an eye witness,) and the example of the House spreading to the lobbies, disorder and violence reigned there. The police had to be called in and some arrests were made. One member with two or three outside assistants, succeeded in reaching the basement and cutting off the gas, so as to throw the House in darkness. Caught in the act, he pleaded the privilege of membership to protect him from arrest. Comparative order was restored only by the closing of the doors and call of the House, and the affair ended in a decision which excludes both contestants—and in conduct that would seem to justify the exclusion of half the other members."

But this is not the worst of it. The Albany Evening Journal says,—

"It was known before the opening of the session in the morning, that a number of Whig members were absent. Several of them had, as they supposed, taken the precaution to "pair off," and had left the city, ignorant of what is alleged as a fact, that two of the Locofoco members of the House had deemed it consistent with their own sense of honor to each "pair off" with two or three Whigs! Taking advantage of the absence of these members, the concerted movement for the expulsion of Col. Snow, who had the day previously, been legally established in his seat, was begun. Six Locofoco members, who had paired off with absent Whigs, were present and voted! Strangers will keep their hands on their pocket-books when they visit the Assembly Chamber hereafter!"

If these be the picked men of the Locofoco party in New York, what must the rank and file be?

SUICIDE.—Mr. Frederick Bohne, the principal barber at the Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, committed suicide by shooting himself with a small pocket pistol, on Friday last.

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 26th ult., by William McMillan, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD BROWN to Miss DOLLY McDONALD, daughter of Mr. Arch'd McDonald, dec'd.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 25th ult., CHARLOTTE HOWELL, wife of Shadrach Howell, Clerk of the County Court of that county, in the 59th year of her age. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 37 years, and she had discharged with uniform kindness, gentleness and fidelity all the duties which she owed to her husband, her children, her servants, and the community in which she lived. She had passed the night preceding her death at the bed-side of her sick daughter, and she was in her usual health. About 12 o'clock on the day of her death she laid down and sunk into a sleep, from which she never awoke. So gentle was her death, that those about her did not know when she breathed her last. This afflicting dispensation is deeply deplored by all who knew her, but it has fallen with unmingled bitterness upon a large family, over which she shed so sweet and gentle an influence, and which is rendered so desolate by her sudden and unexpected death.—COM.

In this town, at 7 o'clock P. M. of the 2d inst., Mrs. SARAH EVANS, widow of the late Josiah Evans, Sn'r. Esq., of this county. She had nearly attained the 82d year of her life. For many years she was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church; in full communion with which, she was at her death. Her last sickness, though protracted, was borne with christian patience and resignation, and her death was peaceful.—*Com.*

In Moore county, on the 20th last month, GILBERT McRAE, Esq., aged about 73 years.

In Robeson county, on the 9th ultimo, Mrs. NANCY SMITH, widow of the late Sam'l Smith, in the 75th year of her age, in the assurance of hope. Also, on the 21st ult., Mr. MALCOM McMILLAN, a worthy citizen and a member of the Presbyterian church, in the 80th year of his age.

In Jackson county, Florida, on the 12th ult., JOHN G. RUSS, in the 46th year of his age. He was born in Brunswick county, N. C.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

MARCH 9, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10	11
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¾	
Prime,	7½	
Fair,	7¼	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6½
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	5
Fine,	4 50	4 75
Scratched,	4 50	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	7	9
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 15	1 25
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	37	40
Northern "	35	40
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Leaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—	2	2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2¼
10 x 12,	2½	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—We note sale by Mr. Baggarly, of Iredell, of some 20,000 lbs. in one lot, at 11 cts.

COFFEE.—We do not alter our rates as yet, but quote a rising market.

COTTON.—The market is quite animated by the America's news; we advance our quotations to correspond with sales this morning.

CORN.—We transfer Thursday's remark as correct to-day: "The stock of Corn is increasing on the market, and if sales were forced, it would have to give way."

TURPENTINE.—Yellow and Virgin 1 90. Spirits 27. No. 3 Rosin 70.

No other change worthy of note.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 to 10½, prime hams 11½ to 11 60. Corn, 2000 bushels sold at 63; fair stock on hand. 300 bbls. Georgetown D. C. Flour sold at 5 12. Northern Hay 90 to $1. Lard 10 to 10½. Nothing doing in River Lumber. A cargo of 300 hhds. Cuba Molasses sold at 19 and 20, 90 days. About 11,000 bbls. Turpentine sold on Friday and Saturday at 2 15 for soft, 1 15 for hard—a decline of 20 cents. Spirits 29. Tar 1 25. Timber has declined from $2 to $4 per M. Sales of 1 raft prime mill at 10 50, 1 prime at 9 50, 1 at 7 50, 1 at 7, 1 ordinary small at 6 50, 1 at 5 50, 1 at $5. 20 or 40 rafts unsold. Sellers refuse offers. Ash Heading 9 to $10.

At Cheraw, cotton 5¾ to 7¼.

At Charleston, cotton firm, prices very full, 7 to 8¾. Corn 65 to 66. Flour 5 to 5 50. Bacon 9¼ to 10¼. Salt 80.

At New Orleans, cotton is higher; 7½ to 8.— Corn 52 to 54. Bacon 8¼ to 9¼.

At Columbia, cotton 6 to 8.

Total receipts of cotton 1,896,635 bales, against 1,688,408 last year. Increase 208,227.

☞ A Concert of Vocal Music, (consisting of a variety of Choruses, Anthems, Chants, Motetts, Quartettes, &c., most of which have never been sung in this place,) will be held in the M. E. Church in Fayetteville, on Wednesday Evening the 10th inst., by the Choir attached to that Church. The Concert will commence about half-past 7 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents. Proceeds to be appropriated to the benefit of the Church. Tickets may be had at H. & E. J. Lilly's, Mr. Hale's Book-store, or at the door.

March 5, 1852.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 5—Str Rowan, with Odd Fellow in tow, and goods for B Rose & Son, Ray & Pearce, W Winslow, P P Johnson, J T O Wilber, W F Leak, C Caison, R J Steele, G McNeill, D Gee, C Lutterloh, A Coats, T S Lutterloh & Co, L B Walker, J & T Widdill, W S Latta, A Hunt, R D McNeill, N King.

March 6—Str Evergreen, with goods for J S McCubbins & Co, J McRorie, L W Levy, C B Mallett, H A London & Co, H Elliot, I Ewing, J & T Waddill, A A McKethan, J H & J Martine, C C Barbee, Hall & Sackett, Cook & Taylor, S T Hawley & Son, D & W McLaurin, R D McNeill, W J McDiarmid, H Branson & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, P P Johnson, W R Love, J D Powell, Council & Cain, J H Hawley, H L Myrover & Co, E Fuller, B L Durham & Co, D & J McRae, Rose & Crenshaw, Lash & Moore, Turney & Tomlin, J Miller, C W Williams & Co, T C Pfhol, N King, Rankin, McLean & Hannah, Law & McCowley, Jones & Barbee.

March 7—Str Henrietta, with goods for H & E J Lilly, B Rose & Son, H Branson & Son, G McNeill, Lawrence & Troy, S W Tillinghast & Co, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine, J D Powell, A A McKethan, S T Hawley & Son, H L Myrover & Co, P P Johnson, W R Love, L W Levy, J S McCubbins, H A London & Co, T C Pfohl, Cook & Johnson, Jones & Barbee, W R Love, E Fuller, C Barbee, Miller & Co, Lash & Bro, F A Campbell, F Fries, W S Latta, G & D B Hubbard, A Hunt, D Clewell, J Kyle, P F Pescud, C Benbow, J M Beasley, S Boon, S J Hinsdale, A W Steel, A Johnson & Co, Starr & Williams, W H & R S Turner, J T O Wilber.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 4—Schrs. Elouise from New York, Fidelia from Philadelphia. 5—Brigs Jno Dawson from Savannah, L. P. Snow from Georgetown, D. C., Osceola from St. Thomas, Br. Brig Eliza Jenkins from Newport, Eng. 6—Br. Brig Richard Cobden from St. Thomas.

Office of N. C. Mut. In. Co.,
RALEIGH, Feb. 18, 1852.

THE Board of Directors of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, at their Annual Meeting, held in this City on the 13th day of January 1852, levied an assessment of 3½ per cent. on all Premium Notes of the Company outstanding on the 15th day of Dec. 1851.

This, with one-half per cent. levied September 2d, 1849, one per cent. levied November 9th, 1850, and one per cent. levied September 18th, 1851, will make six per cent. on all notes subject to assessment on the 2d September 1849 and remaining unexpired and uncancelled on the 15th of December 1851.

These assessments, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, will be payable on or before the 20th of April 1852. All persons having Premium Notes in the Office will please remit the assessments thereon with as little delay as practicable. By order of the Board.

JNO. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1852.

I have received a List of the Assessments for this county. ☞CALL AND SETTLE.☜

GEO. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1852. 71-4w

FARMERS!

WE are now receiving a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, including Subsoils, &c. Also, Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers, to which we invite the attention of the agriculturist. J. & T. WADDILL.

March 8, 1852. 71tf

Fresh supply Peruvian Guano,

JUST received and for sale in quantities to suit, by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1852. 71-3t

FISH!

MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in quarter, half and whole barrels. For sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1852. 71-3t

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, of almost every kind, for sale in quantities to suit. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

March 8, 1852. 71-3t

FISH! FISH!

10 BBLS. MULLETS.
10 do. No. 3 Mackerel.
5 do. No. 2 "
10 half bbls. No. 3 ditto.
2 bbls. Trout.
25 bbls. Yellow Irish Potatoes.

Received this day by H. BRANSON & SON.

March 8, 1852. 71tf

Wanted—A good Carder.

NONE need apply unless of a good moral character and strictly temperate. Apply to J. D. WILLIAMS.

March 5, 1852. 71*3t

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1600 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has connected in business with him, J. BOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

HALL & BOLINGER offer for cash the following Castings:

1 set 35 inch Hotchkiss Wheels, $30.
1 Saw Mill Crank and Gudgeon, $20.
1 best cast steel Saws, $5 50.
Rag Irons, 4, 4½, 5, 5½ feet, at 5c. per lb.

The above Castings are warranted to perform well, and are made of the best iron.

Also, Racks and Rollers for Saw Mills, Self-Setters for ditto, Cast iron Rag Wheels for do, Bolts of every description, Grates for burning saw dust in Steam Mills, Mill Spindles, Mill Gearing, Corn Shellers, Fire Backs, Iron ornamental Fences of different patterns, Pulleys, Hangers, and Shafting Castings for Cotton Factories.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¼ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ¼ inch [] to 2¼, and 2 x 3 inch and ½ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fireproof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

Plants, Shrubs, Trees, &c.

THIS is the best month for setting out Evergreens, Roses, and hardy plants. Also, the best time to repot.

Plants now in bloom.—Chinese Araleas, (hardy), Japonicas (hardy), Acaceas, Hyacinths, Spireas, (hardy). Persons having engaged the latter, can get them now.

I have a number of beautiful plants, tender at the North that have stood the past winter.

Also, just received a lot of choice flower seed.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan st.

P. S. Persons having pots to be returned will please send them in.

Fruit trees may still be removed with perfect safety.

March 6. 71-tf

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will find their accounts made out by calling at the Foundry which will please be settled as early as convenient. H. G. HALL.

March 6 71

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of $10,000,000 per annum.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at March Term, 1852, of Cumberland County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of David Carver, Sr., dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the said deceased, are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. H. CARVER, Ex'r.

March 3, 1852. 71-3t

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 9th day of March, 1852, at the Store of the late David Carver, Sen'r, on Person street, I will expose to public sale, all the stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. on hand.

Terms made known at sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. H. CARVER, Ex'r.

March 3, 1852. 1t

Fire-proof Slate Roofs.

ALL parties about to erect Fire-proof Buildings will do well to call on the subscriber.

I am prepared to contract for Slate and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Leader heads, and every thing belonging to the Roofing business. Also, to give instructions in Roofing for Slate, to make it effectually proof against fire and water.

FRANCIS SHENTON.

Fayetteville, March 1, 1852. 71-3m

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West, offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out-buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished; all of which are in good repair.— The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered—in proof of which, it is true that when the springs in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 60 miles from Fayetteville, (the public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises,) and is only 14 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldston, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., March 1852. 71*3m

MACHINE SHOP & FOUNDRY.

Stafford, Clark & Dixon,

Manufacturers of all sizes of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, (both Portable and Stationary,) Wool Carding Machines, Straw Cutters of various patterns, Wheat Fans, Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Edge Tools, &c. &c. &c.

THEY respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they continue to carry on their business at their Machine Shop, near SNOW CAMP, Alamance county, North Carolina, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line with neatness, punctuality and despatch. With an increased variety of tools and labor-saving machinery added to our establishment the past winter,—a well selected assortment of materials purchased at the lowest cash prices,—workmen of known skill and ability, together with long experience in the business,—fully justify us in saying, as to quality and price, our work has not, will not, and shall not, suffer in comparison with any other Shop in the South.

Grateful to the public for past favors, they solicit a continuance of their patronage.

N. B. Please send your orders soon, as our motto is "first come first served." Letters addressed to the subscribers, at Snow Camp, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON.

March 1852. 71-6m

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & N. Plank Road Co.,
JANUARY 28, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st of March next, for the Superstructure of a Plank Road Bridge over the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville, upon the plan known as Howe's Truss. There will be two spans of 200 feet each, with arch timber throughout for each span. The bottom chords will be 62 feet above low water mark, the depth of the river at low water being from 3 to 4 feet. The bridge will be 16 feet in the clear, and the depth of the truss will be 18 feet. There will be a substantial wooden railing through the centre of the Bridge, 4 feet high, dividing it into two roadways, the whole to be roofed with shingles and covered in. The bids will be made for the mechanical work, *including* all the materials. And also for the mechanical work *excluding* timber *only*.

Proposals will be received at the same time and place, for the Masonry of the Abutments and Piers. The bids will state the price per cubic yard for Stone or Brick work laid in Hydraulic cement. Stone can be obtained of a good quality (and boated down) 3 miles above the bridge site, and Clay of a good quality is found convenient. Steamboats navigate the river from Wilmington to Fayetteville, by which materials and fixtures of all kinds can be brought up. The Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Company.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. D. WILLIAMS, } Committee.
D. G. MACRAE,

71-3w]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Thomas B., Enoch, Joseph and Nathaniel Clark, Thomas Womble and wife Fanny, James C. Burke and wife Winny, Daniel Bryan and wife Susannah, William, Fanny, and Susannah Stone, children of James Stone, (by their next friend Jonathan Clark,) James Clark and Jonathan Clark, in their own right, and as Executors of William Clark, deceased,

AGAINST

Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phoebe, William Clark and Elijah Clark.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jorial Farrar and wife Mary, Howell Mitchell and wife Phoebe, William Clark and Elijah Clark, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said non-residents to appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday of May next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday of February, A. D. 1852.

W. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $5 62.] 71-6t

That POLISH! how it Shines!
10,999 Boxes sold within the last nine months!

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated POLISH, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards: the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

This Polish can be found at the store under the Carolinian Printing Office.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1852. 67tf

FAUST & WINEBRENER,
68½ *North Third Street,*
Philadelphia,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of merchants visiting the North to our entire

New Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

(Our former stock having been damaged by fire and all sold at public auction in November last.)

We are now opening a full assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Cotton and Wool Cards, Axes, Ames and other makes of Shovels and Spades, Grain and Grass Scythes, Hoes, Anvils, Vises, Steel, &c.

Together with a well selected and complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, of most approved styles, direct from the manufacturers.

The advantages of a new stock laid in at the present reduced prices of goods, must be perceptible to every merchant. An examination of the same would undoubtedly result to your advantage.

N. B. Particular and personal attention paid to orders by mail or otherwise.

Feb'y 16, 1852 67-1m

HARMAN'S HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the traveling public.—Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.

Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

Plants and Trees.

2000 FRUIT TREES, extra fine, Peaches and Apples, at $10 per hundred.

Peaches and Apples, at $1 50 per dozen.

Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Plums, Almonds, Chestnuts, and Quinces, at 25 cts. each.

Pears and English Walnuts, 50 to $1 each.

Figs and Grape Vines, 25 to 50 cts. each.

Strawberries, $1 to $2 per hundred.

Osage Orange for hedges, $10 per thousand.

Raspberries, $2 to $3 per dozen.

Hothouse, Green-house and Hardy Plants, Shrubs, Roses, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees. In short, almost every thing in my line.

For sale on Rowan street.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 18, 1852. 66tf

GARDEN SEED.
Fresh and Genuine.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

HAS just received and offers for sale, a very large supply of Fresh and Genuine

GARDEN SEED.

Of this year's growth, among which are the following, viz:

Asparagus.
Beans—Early China.
Early Valentine.
Early Six Weeks.
Early Mohawk.
Large Lima.
Beets—Early Blood Turnip.
" Bassino.
Long Blood.
White French Sugar.
Yellow.
Cabbage—Early York.
Flat Battersea.
Large Ox Heart.
" Flat Dutch.
Early Sugar Loaf.
Large Drumhead.
Drumhead Savoy.
Cauliflower—Early London.
Carrot—Early Horn.
Long Orange.
Celery—White Solid.
Cucumber—Early Russia.
Early Cluster.
Long Green.
Egg Plant.
Corn—Smith's Early White.
Sweet or Sugar.
Lettuce—Large Green Head.
Ice Coss.
Large Cabbage Head.
Melons—Pine Apple.
Nutmeg.
Mountain Sweet Water.
Nasturtium.
Okra.
Onion—Large Red.
White Portugal.
Parsley—Curled.
Parsnip—Long Smooth.
Peas—Early Charlton.
Large Marrowfat.
Pepper—Long Cayenne.
Bull Nose.
Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Connecticut.
Radish—Early Long Scarlet.
Early Scarlet Turnip.
Rose colored Winter.
Long Salmon.
Spinach—Round.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Early Bush.
Tomato—Large Red.
Large Smooth.
Pear Shaped.
Large Yellow.
Turnip—Flat Dutch.
Red Top Flat.
Large Norfolk.
White Globe.
Long Tankard.
Ruta Baga.
Sage.
Thyme.

S. J. HINSDALE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1851. 54tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

A Card.

HAVING sustained a severe loss by the fire on the night of the 2d January, I am compelled to call on all those who are indebted to me to make immediate payment. If they cannot settle in full, pay what they can, either in cash or notes negotiable at Bank.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 5, 1852. 56tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 17tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-Y

FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL,
Drapers, Tailors,
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHIERS,
110 *William street, New York,*
NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscribers would beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have opened the above Establishment, and intend carrying on the business in all its branches.

They have just received a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

From New York, all of their own manufacture.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS and others in want of Clothing to sell again, will do well to call and examine our Stock. Orders filled at ☞ NEW YORK PRICES.☜

Measures and orders will be taken for fine Clothing, and executed in the most fashionable style and with despatch.

J. M. WHITE & UNDERHILL.
A. C. HART, *Agent.*

Nov. 17, 1851. 40tf

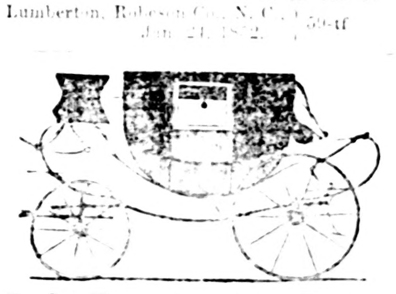
PLANTATION FOR SALE.

HAVING determined to abandon entirely all attempts at farming, I offer for sale the tract of land on which I lately resided, three miles above Lumberton. It contains 800 acres, about 200 of which are cleared. This offer presents the following inducements to persons wishing to buy land:

1. A healthy locality and excellent water.
2. Good soil.
3. Great facilities for making Timber and Turpentine, (10,000 boxes already cut.)
4. Comfortable dwelling and out houses.
5. Young & thrifty Orchards & Grape Vines.
6. Reasonable price and easy terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., Jan. 21, 1852. 59-tf



Only Burnt out in Part.
A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the remains of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Jan'y 26, 1852. 59

MOLASSES AND FISH.

20 HHDS. new crop *MOLASSES*, a superior article.
25 bbls. Fish. Just received.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 12, 1852. 55tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 55-1Y

WANTED,

3000 ft. Ashe Lumber for Wagons, 1¼ to 3 inches thick.
3000 ft. Seasoned Oak Lumber, 1¼ to 3 inches.
1000 ft. White Oak and Hickory, for Axletrees.
1000 ft. White Oak for Tongues, Bolsters and Shafts.
100 Post Oak Hubs, for Carts and Wagons.
2000 Spokes.

For which the highest cash price will be paid. Apply soon to

E. FULLER.

May 19, 1851. 72-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

Fall and Winter Stock.
1851.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one of the largest and best assortments of GOODS in his line ever offered in this place. He is very thankful for the very liberal patronage that he has had, and solicits a continuance of the same. His stock has been selected with care, and consists of nearly every variety and style, from the best manufacturers.

He has on hand and offers low for *Cash*, at retail or by the case, latest styles Gentlemen's Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk, Brush and Angola HATS. Also, Jenny Lind, Kossuth, Artist, Rough and Ready, and stiffened Fur and Wool Hats, for Men, Youth and Boys—in abundance by the dozen or case.

—ALSO—

A very large supply of Cloth, Plush, Velvet and Fur CAPS, of all qualities, styles and prices,—by the single Cap or by the dozen.

—ALSO—

Boots and Shoes, of the following varieties, viz: Fine Water-proof, fine Calf, fine Kip and heavy Winter BOOTS. Also, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots. Gentlemen's Dress Shoes, of various qualities. Together with an assortment of *Ladies'*, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, viz: Jenny Lind, Excelsiors, Gaiters, ditto Half, Buskins, Slippers and Morocco Boots. Also, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Rubbers. With a good supply of Youths', Boys', Childrens' and Servants' heavy Shoes.

All of which he offers low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

Sept. 26, 1851. 26tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same as early as possible. He may be found one door West of Liberty Point, with the most of his ready-made work saved from the late fire. Persons in want of any articles in my line of business, would do well to call, as I will sell cheap for cash, or on time for approved note.

JAMES SUNDY.

Jan'y 10, 1852. 55tf

FURTHER NOTICE.

I take this method of returning my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who saved the goods from my Shop on the morning of the 3d inst. But for their kindness and exertion, I would have lost all.

JAMES SUNDY.

FALL, 1851.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a very large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Purchased by the Package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase Goods at reduced prices, will please call and examine, as Bargains may be expected.

BOLTING CLOTHS, Anker Brand, from No. 1 to 10, uncommonly cheap.

95 Packages BOOTS AND SHOES, cheaper than ever were offered in this market.

Oct. 4, 1851. 28tf

Candles! Candles!! Candles!!!

BEST FAYETTEVILLE MOULD CANDLES for sale at the Proprietor's Store, Hay street, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Store.

Persons desiring to have their Tallow made into Candles will please send it in.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

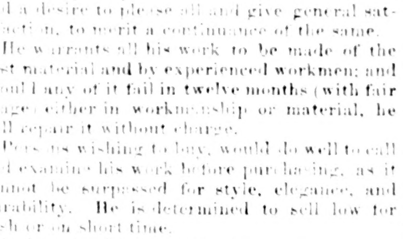
Jan'y 10, 1852. 55-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro man, aged about 25, about six feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE, a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, N. C., where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21, 1852. [illegible]



A. H. WHITFIELD,
Coach and Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

THE CELEBRATED BUCK PATENT
COOKING STOVE,

IS for sale by the Subscriber in Raleigh and Fayetteville; in Raleigh at his Shop on Fayetteville Street, and in Fayetteville at Mr. A. M. Campbell's.

The Subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from purchasing any of these Stoves from any person either in or out of North Carolina, except from himself or his duly authorized Agents. He has purchased the exclusive right to vend this Stove within the State, and will prosecute any person infringing his right, either by purchasing, selling, or using, any except those obtained from himself.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 68tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

TURPENTINE LAND
FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

TOBACCO.

25 BOXES low priced Tobacco, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 23, 1852. 67-1w

WE are now receiving a large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising every article usually kept in that line, together with

150 Cases Boots and Shoes.
Hats and Caps.
—ALSO—
A well selected Stock of

HARDWARE.

To all of which we invite the attention of Merchants of the interior, who will find it to their interest to examine our Stock before making their purchases. We will not be undersold by any one doing business in this place.

HALL & SACKETT.

August 25, 1851. 16tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

200 PIECES COTTON BAGGING,
75 coils Rope,
200 lbs. Twine.

Just received and for sale cheap, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 16, 1851. 14tf

Greensborough (N. C.) Mutual Insurance Company.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "THE GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
JOHN A. MEBANE,
W. J. McCONNEL, } Executive Com.
WM. S. RANKIN,

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan.
W. J. McConnel.
William S. Rankin.
Jed. H. Lindsay.
Shubal G. Coffin.
William H. Reece.
Tyre Glenn.
John A. Mebane.
Andrew Weatherly.
C. P. Mendenhall.
Lyndon Swaim.
Jesse Shelly.
Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in successful operation for several months, and will take Risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores, and other Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance are, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members, and no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community where such Companies are in successful operation.

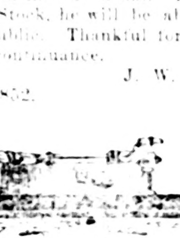
Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.

☞ The Subscriber having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1851. 51-3m

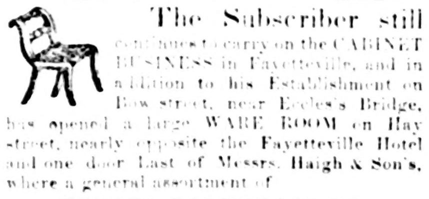


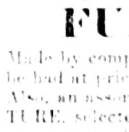
Livery Stable Bus'ness.

THE subscriber intends carrying on the above business as usual. Having added considerable Stock, he will be able to accommodate the public. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance.

J. W. POWERS.

Jan'y 20, 1852. 58tf





The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

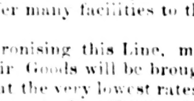
NOTICE.

A TEACHER wanted, to take charge of the Academy at Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. A liberal price will be given. Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself, at this office.

J. A. MAULTSBY.

Whiteville, Dec. 10, 1851. 48-tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.



THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59 tf

CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those indebted to us by Note or Account, will please call and settle. We are in want of money. Interest will be charged on all Accounts for 1851 after this date.

H. BRANSON & SON.

Jan'y 1, 1852. 54tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN
WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks Double and Single SHOT GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality,—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun fixtures that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

Air Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun,
Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE.
Just Printed and for Sale at this Office.

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING,
A. McMILLAN.

May 9.—71tf

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

LINSEED OIL.

5 BBLS. North Carolina Linseed Oil. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.

Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 63tf

N. B. STARBUCK,
Troy, New York,
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

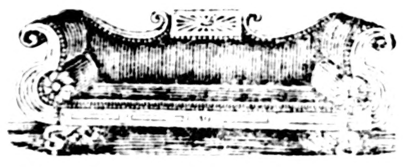
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851. 20tf

30,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, by

H. BRANSON & SON.

July 1. 78tf



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

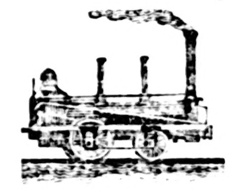
THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf



REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C. and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

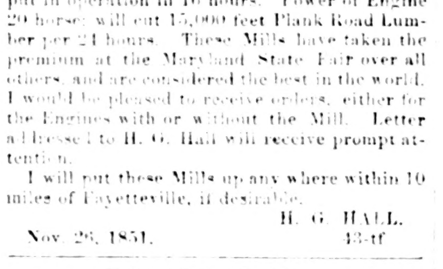
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

☞ The undersigned, Founder and Machinist, has consented to act as Agent for the only actual PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILL in the United States, made by Wm. McKinstry of Washington. These Mills are of Cast Iron, no brick being used in their erection. They can be taken down, removed 5 miles, and put in operation in 10 hours. Power of Engine 20 horse: will cut 15,000 feet Plank Road Lumber per 24 hours. These Mills have taken the premium at the Maryland State Fair over all others, and are considered the best in the world. I would be pleased to receive orders, either for the Engines with or without the Mill. Letter addressed to H. G. Hall will receive prompt attention.

I will put these Mills up any where within 10 miles of Fayetteville, if desirable.

H. G. HALL.

Nov. 26, 1851. 43-tf



CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety by far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unmistakable benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community, have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is a fraud on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure—still there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is introduced, and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Alms Houses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most flattering testimonials we receive have been from parents who have found it efficacious in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth as should commend itself to their confidence—a remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be; and trust by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a new agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; in Clinton, by WARREN JOHNSON & CO.; and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 26, 1852. 59 3m

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

SEED OATS.

At J. & T. WADDILL'S.

Feb'y 12, 1852. 64tf

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Forwarding Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65 3m

LIBERTY POINT.
W. MacIntyre offers for sale:

25 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
14 sacks new Rice.
25 sacks new Buckwheat Flour.
10 bbls. white Clarified Sugar.
5 bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar.
7 bbls. St. Croix Sugar.
2 boxes Loaf Sugar.
15 kegs Lard.
9 bbls. clear Mess Pork.

Feb. 16, 1852. 65-1w

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES.

Feb'y 16, 1852. 65tf

JUST RECEIVED.

75 MEN'S and Boys' SADDLES, of every quality and style, some very fine. Also, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Wagon Harness. By

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

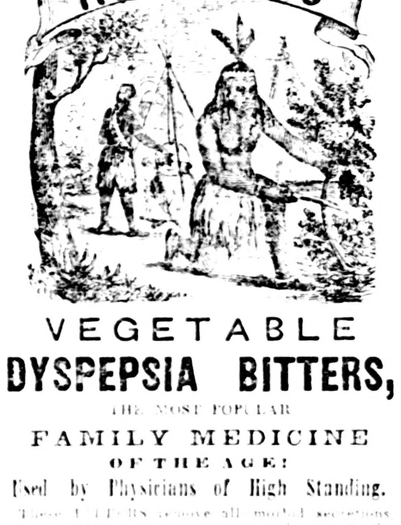
We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

DYSPEPSIA.



VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!
Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, [illegible] and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the Blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine ACTS LIKE A CHARM!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been recorded. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press, can be had of the Agents free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1: Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST. N. Y. up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 58-y

Second Fall and Winter Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, Bonnets, &c., for 1851.

STARR & WILLIAMS beg leave to announce to their customers, and all those visiting this place to buy Goods either at wholesale or retail, that they are now receiving their second supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or on the usual time for good paper.

We respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to our new stock of Goods, as we feel assured that we can offer inducements unsurpassed by any wholesale house in this town.

S. & W.

Oct. 31, 1851. 36tf

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.

Just received by CHA'S BANKS.

Jan. 28. 60-tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

IN STORE,

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

W. L. SMITH,
Commission Merchant,
(Office in Lazarus' Building,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1852. 60Y

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Davi [illegible]
ernor of the State of Nor [illegible]

WHEREAS, [illegible] of members of each H[illegible] sembly did at the last ses[illegible] Act:

AN ACT to amend the C[illegible] North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold [illegible] quired for the [illegible] ate conflicts with the [illegible] liberty: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be* [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 2. *Be* [illegible]

[illegible]

By the Governor.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., P[illegible]

Persons [illegible] may fail, will [illegible] posted up in the Court H[illegible] tive counties.

A DESIRABLE RES[illegible] FOR SAL[illegible]

THE Sub[illegible] Turpentine and Fo[illegible] ing about [illegible] Acres [illegible] Fayetteville, on the [illegible] monly known as [illegible]

It has a good [illegible] &c., and a store where [illegible] ness is done, [illegible] rare chance for turpentine [illegible] &c. and will be [illegible] ing to purchase, [illegible] tion, can apply on the premises.

J. W. MU[illegible]
P. TAYLOR.

July 26th, 1851.

WANTED

20,000 [illegible]

Plank R[illegible] market price [illegible] ation, in [illegible] er of A. A. McKethan, [illegible]

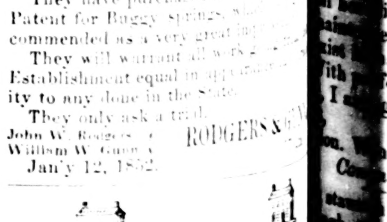
Dec. 18, 18[illegible]

NOTICE.

HAVING [illegible] would earnestly request [illegible] either by note or account [illegible] I am in need of money.

ALEX'R M[illegible]

Jan'y 19, 1852.



CARRIAGE MAKING
Lumberton, N. C.

THE subscribers have just [illegible] tablishment for CARRIAGE [illegible] all its various branches [illegible] ry facility for conducting the [illegible]

In all the departments of [illegible] ing, trimming and iron-work [illegible] enced workmen, and the whole [illegible] undivided attention.

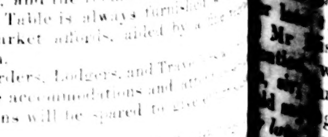
They have purchased the right [illegible] Patent for Buggy springs, [illegible] commended as a very great im[illegible]

They will warrant all work [illegible] Establishment equal in [illegible] ity to any done in the State.

They only ask a trial.

John W. Rogers.
William W. Gunn.
RODGERS & G[illegible]

Jan'y 12, 1852.



Fayetteville Hot[illegible]
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid [illegible] been in successful oper[illegible] 1849. The Bedding and Furniture [illegible] is new, and the rooms convenient [illegible]

The Table is always furnished [illegible] the market affords, aided by a [illegible] garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travelers [illegible] sirable accommodations and [illegible] No pains will be spared to give [illegible] tion.

Families can be furnished with [illegible] front double rooms, convenient [illegible] somely furnished.

An experience of 20 years [illegible] see, she hopes, to give general [illegible]

June 1, 1850.